Ten dellars are to be paid on subscribing, and creation of more stock. the remainder in equal portions of \$10. Nobody is allowed to take more than ten shares. Every sale is to be made in the office of the Company, and most be entered in its books. The business will commence as seen as half the amount of the shares shall be subscribed for.

Each member shall be entitled to one vote; he

Each member shall be entitled to one vote; he who actually possesses ten shares has two votes. The Board of Administration consists of seven members; one President and Vice-President, two Becretaries, one Treasurer and two Treases.

Profits and losses are to be equally divided—
The profits of the first year are to be added to the capital stock. From the beginning of the second year, half of the profits will be divided among the members, and the other half remains in reserve as capital, or will be used for the extension of the business.

Beer will only be delivered to those inakeepera
Beer will only be delivered to those inakeepera
who are shareholders, and they are prohibited selling it to non-shareholders, &c.

GREAT MASS MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS .- As was expected, the demonstration on Wednesday night was immense, no less than 500 being present, the room at Garrick's Sixth Ward Hotel, Center st. being densely packed; Mr. Dox-SELLY presiding. The speech of the evening was made by Mr Edward Mellen, and was an eloquent production, she wing in vivid colors the grievances production, showing in vivid colors the grievances of the trade, and the remedy, association for Protection. A scale of prices has been prepared, which will be submitted on Monday, when another great meeting will be held beside the regular weekly meeting next Wednesday evening. We are rejoiced that the Journeymen Tailors have aroused from their lethargy, and awakened to a sense of their duty at last.

\*\*Next Co. — On Tanaday evening the Gargery.\*\*

Kings Co.-On Tuesday evening the Carpenters of Williamsburgh held a meeting at Lexington Hall to take measures to receive their right .-D. T. C. BIRD, Chairmain; Charles B. Lewis, Secretary. It seems the employers at first paid the 14 shillings which was demanded by the journeymen,

but have latterly been trying to edge back.

The store keepers of Flushing have adopted the plan for the early closing of stores, but not Williamsburgh. The German Workingmen of Williamsburgh hold

great mass meeting on Friday evening at Schonbals & Busse s.

Mr. Tobitt's Labor Reform paper (The Independent Press) the Times says, will not be published.

The industrials of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, &c. bave just begun to arouse, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. Wisconsin - The advent of A. E. Bovay as Ed.

itor of the Wisconsin Express, at Madison, Dane Co. the Whig State paper, is hailed with joy by the Press of this radical State, without distinction

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SYSTEMATIC TREATISE, HISTORICAL ETIO-LOGICAL AND PRACTICAL, ON THE PRINCI-PAL DISEASES OF THE INTERIOR VALLEY OF NORTH-AMERICA. By DANIEL DRAKE, M.D. Cincinnai: Winthrop B. Smith & Co. New York: Mason & Law. 8 vo. pp. 878.

The plan of this work is of a very comprehensive character, requiring for its successful exe cution no common share of sagacity, patience of research, correctness of observation, and freedom from the influence of favorite theories. From the unprofessional examination which we have been able to make of its contents, we conclude that these qualities have been brought, in an eminent degree to its preparation, and that it will not fail to secure the favor of those who are better able than ourselves to pronounce an opinion on its scientific claims.

The author considers the diseases of this country as they appear in the Caucasian, Indian, and African varieties of our population, in contrast and type as the standard to which the others are re-ferred. The intimate connection of these races in the United States, affords a peculiarly favorable opportunity for such a comparison. In addition to the above-mentioned varieties, we find the Mongo lian, represented by the Esquimaux tribes, and presenting many points of interest in their habits and physiology, which have not escaped the observart eye of the author.

In the commencement of his volume, Dr. Drake gives a general analysis of the geographical features of the region designated as the interior valley of North America, and then proceeds to the Southern Hydrographical Basin, including the Gulf of Mexico, the Delta of the Mississippi, the Bottoms and Bluffs of the Mississippi above the Delta, the Rivers west and east of the Mississippi, and the Ohio Basin, completing the hydrographical view with a description of the St. Lawrence Basin, iccluding the Great Lakes, and of the Arctic Basin, extending to the Polar Sea. The author next treats of the subject of climate, and of the effects of physiological and accial circumstances, in the modifi cation of health and disease. The remarks under this head are of great value, and embody a large collection of curious facts of exceeding interest to the student of anthropology no less than to the medical reader. In the course of his discussions, the author often leaves the field of purely scientific investigation, and indulges in details that not only form very agreeable reading, but possess no small degree of practical utility. As a specimen of the latter class, the following enumeration of the vicious modes of cooking which prevail in the valley is worthy of notice.

 With the mass of our population, bread of every kind is apt to be baked too soon after the flour or meal has been wetted—that is, before there bas been sufficient maceration. But what is still worse, it is scarcely ever baked enough.

2. Biscuits, as they are called, are baked in close

ovens, by which process the fat they contain is rendered empyreumatic and indigestible.

3. When the dough for leavened bread, by excess of panary fermentation, has been char with acctic soid, that product is not in general tralized by the carbonate of potash or soda, but the

bread is caten sour read is caten sour.

4. Pastry, instead of being flaky and tender, is
flen tough and hard, semetimes almost horny.

5. Means are often baked and fried, instead of being resated or broiled, whereby they become im-pregnated with empyreumatic oil, and not unficepregnated with empyreumatic oil, and not unfrequently charted on the outside. In general, they are overcooked.

6 Fresh means, and especially poultry, are com-only cocked too soon after death.

7. Soop is often prepared from parts deficient in

gelatine, and abounding in fat, which swims upon the surface, and is much more indigestible than the meat would have been, if eaten in the solid form. S. Eggs are generally boiled so hard as to render

them tough, and many are caten fried in fat, to a still greater degree of induration. Fried bacon and eggs, eaten with hot unleavened biscuit, containing lard, and then bettered, is a favorite break-fast in many parts of the Valley. 2. Vegetables, abounding in fecula, such as po-tatoes, rice and pulse, are often boiled so little, that

all the starch grains are not burst open; while bose containing albumen, as cabbage, are boiled until that element is firmly congulated and deposited in the structure of the leaf.

The remarks on "Lodgings," are characterized by the practical good sense, and neatness of style, which distinguish the numerous suggestions on the preservation of health that are scattered through out the volume.

Many persons in the middle and northern parts the Valley sleep, throughout Winter, in rooms warmed by stoves or open fireplaces, but a greater mber lodge without fire. The general opinion is in favor of the latter, as far as health is concerned. If fire be used, the open chimney is better than the stove, as favoring ventilation. If a stove be used, a screen should be interposed between it and the head of the bed, to intercept the radiating

heat and evaporation should be maintained. It is better to born wood than east in the bedchamber; for, as the latter is dying away, and the draft up the pipe has nearly ceased, a quantity of carbonic exide is apt to escape, and contaminate the air of the room. Thus many persons who sleep in client rooms, with stovessupplied with coal, have troubled dreams, and awake in the morning with headsche. The people of the zones, of which I have spoken, and, indeed, of almost the whole Valley, are less divided in opinion as to their bade than in regard to fire in the bedrooms. Feather beds are almost universal—indeed, are met with nearly down to the Gulf; and, in most of the Valley, the people lodge upon them in Summer as well as Winter. Even children, not less than older persons, are of ten subjected to this kind of lodging. In mild weather, feather beds should never be used; and in winter, those who keep fire in their rooms, and those who live in the South, should not sleep on them. A hard bed, of carled hair, straw, hasks of Indian corn, or long moss, is much to be preferced, them. A hard bed, of curled hair, straw, husks of Indian corn, or long moss, is much to be preferred, as promoting the density and strength of the muscles, and hardening the sais. Persons who have been lodged on hard beds from their lafacey, great ly prefer them. What are called "weakly" childly prefer them. What are called "weakly" child-ren should sleep on no others. Mechanical pressure is the natural stimulus of the skin and muscles, and cannot be withheld at night without detracting from their firmness and vigor. The rule should be, to resort to feathers only for warmth, and under all circumstances which admit of that, in an adequate degree without them, they should be dispensed with. This rule, rigidly observed, would banish them entirely from the southern zone of the Val-ley, and limit them to the winter in the middle and northern.

The extensive, and especially the Sammer, use The extensive, and especially the Sammer, use of feather beds in the Valley, may be traced back to the practice of our English ancestors; for family customs, not less than sursery tales, are traditional. But, in Great Britain, the Sammers are proverbially cool; and, hence, what may there be very well, may be prejudicial here. It is necessary, however, that we should lodge warm. To sleep cold is exceedingly injurious to health; for it is natural, that is physiological, for the perspiration, sensible or insensible, to flow freely while we are asleep. Reis physiological, for the perspiration, sensible or unsensible, to flow freely while we are asleep. Repose, silence, and the absence of mental emotion,
favor it; and if it be suppressed by cold, injury to
healthenanes. It is particularly injurious for the
surface of the body to be uncovered through the
night, and especially during the latter part. Hence
it is beneficial, in Summer, to sleep in such nightclothes as will protect all parts of the surface, notwithstanding the automatic and instinctive movements which take place during sleep. All this is withstanding t e automatic and instinctive move-ments which take place during sleep. All this is still more necessary for children than for adults. In Winter, sleeping cold may bring on a catarrh, sick headache, or an attack of rheomatism; in Sum-mer, may be the exciting cause of cholera morbus, diarrhous, or dysentery; which often commence in the latter part of the night, as did epidemic childra, and for the same reason. All our physicians are familiar with the attacks of cholera infantum, which occur at the same period of the night; and I have often seen croup produced in Jane and July, from the same exposure, when children who are more carefully lodged, scarcely ever contract it.

Lodging rooms shou d, throughout the whole year, be thoroughly aired before their inmates retre to them. If a current of wind can be made to blow through them, so much the better; but in Summer or Autumn, it is right to let down the sash, or otherwise close up the windows, before we go to sleep Two effects result from this; first, the exclusion of majaria, or the poison which produces autumnal fe-ver; second, the exclusion of meisture, which, in the latter part of the night, often chills the body. This rule is especially necessary in the South, and along our great watercourses, where but air and fogs so much abound. In very dry localities, and far in the North, it is less required. The description of "Life on the River," is true

to nature, and contains some bints of no small im.

.The number of men and boys employed in navi-The number of men and boys employed in navigating our numerous steamboats, amounts to many thousands. The most exposed and reckless are the firemen and the deckhands. The diet of the operatives is chiefly bread and meat, with coffee in the morning. Their labors are heavy, and require to be performed by night, no less than day. They are much exposed to all inclemencies of weather, and are often in the water. The firemen pass much of their time in a heat of 120°, and some of it in a heat of 150° Fahrenheit, as I have ascertained by the thermometer, when their pulses rise, in in a heat of 150° Fahrenheit, as I have ascertained by the thermometer, when their pulses rise, in frequency, to 130 or 140 in a minute. Both classes are in the habit of throwing themselves on the bow of the bost, where they are exposed to a wind equal to the velocity of the boat. To counteract the effects of these various exposures and irregularities, many of them drink freely of ardent spirits; and the firemen, especially, regard such drinks as necessary to the maintenance of that prasjiration, which cools their bodies after approaching the formaces, which they feed with fuel. The experience of the most observing commanders is, however, that these and every other class of steambost operatives, enjoy better health, and have greater atives, enjoy better health, and have greater strength when they refrain from drinking. As to the diseases to which they are most liable, if I may judge from what I have seen in the Louisville Majudge from what I have seen in the Louistie Marine Hospital, and the Commercial Hospital of Onio, at Chemnati, they are chiefly diarrhea, and intermittant fever, with its sequelar, disordered splean, and dropsy. Rhoumatism and pulmonary inflammation are, however, not uncommon. Finally, a large number are suddenly destroyed by mechanical accidents, drowning, or scalding; and a still larger number are driven from employment, to die a lingering death from the diseases produced by a lingering death from the diseases produced by intemperance and river exposure.

The steamhoat river pilots have a peculiar duty to perform, which might be expected to affect their eyes unfavorable. For twelve hours out of every twenty-four, they are kept in a state of active vision; at night straining their eyes to see objects by a dim light, or through the fog—in the day, baving them directed upon a watery surface, which often reflects an intense light. Optialmia and amaurosis might be supposed to result from such a life; but I am not aware that they have often been

The work which concludes with a special discussion of the Febrile Diseases of the Valley, it will be perceived, goes over a wide range of topics, and is filled with a great variety of historical, topographical, statistical, and pathological information, which makes it one of the most useful contributions to popular science that has recently been offered by any American writer.

"THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW," (July.) opens with an able sketch of Sir Fowell Buxton's labors as an opponent of Slavery, notices Trumbull's "Public Records of Connecticut" in a favorable manner, and proceeds with articles on Winckelmann's "History of Ascient Art," Cooper's "Ways of the Hour," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Allston's "Poems and Lectures on Art." "Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Regions," " Public Libraries," and the "California Question."-Cooper is criticised with unrelenting severity, the review of the "Scarlet Letter" is skallow and common place, judging that extraordinary work of genius with the narrowness of a pedant, a warm and discriminating tribute is paid to the merits of Allston, the article on Libraries presents many striking facts in the statistics of bibliography, and the discussion of the California question zealously defends the course of Mr. Webster. (New-York: Sold by C. S. Francis & Co.)

"TRAVELS IN SIBERIA," by ADOLPH ER-MANN, translated from the German by W. D. Cooly, in two volumes, 12 mo. A highly instructive book of travels, by a writer who for accuracy of observation and keenness of philosophical sagacity, has been compared with the great Humboldt, and perhaps, not altogether without some shadow of justice. At all events his work will be found to contain a treasury of curious information, on topics which have rarely engaged the pen of intelligent travelers. Among other subjects which he presents in vivid colors, are the strange life of the Samoyede ander the polar circle, the thrift and pros perity of the Yakuts under the rigors of their aus tere climate, the trade between the frontiers of Siberia and Bokhara and Tashkend, the fisheries of the Obi, and the general aspect of nature and vegetation in the most Northern portions of the Old World. (Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.)

"SUPPLEMENT TO FRANK PORESTER'S FISH AND FISHING OF THE UNITED STATES," by WILLIAM H. HERBERT, is a beau'ifully printed olume, intended to correct the errors and omis

sions which had crept into the great work of the author, and to furnish the additional information on the subject which he has obtained since his previeus publication. It will be welcomed with ecstacies by the lovers of sport who wish to take their game in a scientific manner, as well as by every reader of taste who relishes the rich descriptions of Frank Forester, which are hardly exceed-Isaac Walton himself. The description of the means and appliances" of the gentle art is given in details ample enough to satisfy the most inexperienced novice. (New-York: Stringer & Town-

THE WEST INDIES AND NORTH AMERI-CA," in 1849, by ROBERT BAIRD, is the title of a new volume of travels by a sensible, long-winded, tedious Scotch advocate who seems to have made the regular American tour for the benefit of his health. If the work shows no remarkable brilliancy of description or originality of thought, it is free from the vulgar abuse with which so many British travelers have freely besprinkled their American admirers. It is very dull and perfectly harmlers. (Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 12mo. pp. 354)

"MOTHERS OF THE WISE AND GOOD," by JABEZ BURSS, D. D. (12-mo. pp. 288,) is a collec. tion of striking incidents, designed to illustrate the power of maternal excellence on the characters of men who have attained to eminent distinction in the various walks of society. Brief sketches are given of the mothers of St. Augustine, Alfred the Great, Lord Bacon, President Edwards, Dr. Dod. dridge, Sir William Jones, Oberlin, Baron Cuvier, and a bost of other worthies in every age. (Boston: Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln. New York: L. Colby & Co)

"THE SECOND BOOK IN GREEK," by JOHN McCLINTOCK, (12mo. pp. 347,) is intended as the completion of the elementary series of Greek and Latin books of which the former volumes have received highly flattering encomiums from experienced teachers. The present work consists of a full Treatise on Syntax, a list of Particles and Phrases, a series of Reading Lessons from Xenophon's Anabasis, a system of Prosody, and extracts from Homer, Anacreon, and the Dramatists. The method of drill in the Anabasis recommended by the author must be eminently effective, carrying the pupil forward by an easy gradation to a knowl. edge of the principal idiomatic difficulties in th Greek construction. (New-York: Harper & Broth-

"BOYDELL'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAK-SPERE," No. 22, published by S Spooner, 106 Liberty-s', contains a superb print of Northcote's celebrated painting of Richard Plantagenet, Mortimer and the Jailer in the Tower, and of the Witch Scene in King Henry the Sixth, representing the incantations performed by the cunning Margery Jourdain, the Conjurer Roger Bolingbroke, and the Priests Hume and Southwell, at the request of the superstitious Duchess of Gloster.

"ROMANCE OF THE OCEAN," (12 mo. pp. 218,) is a diluted fiction describing the voyage of the Wildfire to California, by FASNY FOLEY. It has some touches of humor to relieve its general in. sipidity. (Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakeston.)

"AMY HARRINGTON," (12 mo. pp. 300,) is a reprint of an English religious novel by the author of the "Curate of Linwood," intended to expose the "fantastic tricks and the faintly disguised spiritual despotism" of the Puseyite movement. (New-York: J. C. Striker.)

"EARNESTNESS, OR INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN ENGLISH BISHOP," (No. pp. 269) is the reprint of a popular religious novel by CHAS. B. TAYLOR, which is said not to be inferior to either of the former productions of that favorite writer. (New York: Stanford & Swords)

"THE VALE OF CEDARS" is the title of the last work of GRACE AGUILAR, before her ismented death, which took place in 1847. It is a work of decided power and interest. (New-York: D-

The Black River Region-Jefferson County-Oswego Co, &c.
Editorial Correspondence.
Syracuss, N. Y., Tuesday, July 9, 1839.

I knew before visiting it that Jefferson is one o the best Couplies in our State, but I found it even better than I expected. My three days were mainly spent in the south western half of the County, which I believe is the better half, and I have rarely seen more gratifying evidences of geneval fortility and thrift. The dwellings are nest and substantial; very few log houses remain on the principal roads; Wheat and Rye are good, though not very abundant; Corn and Oats are thrifty though backward; the apples promise fair ly though this is not a fruit country; and as to Grass, the world cannot beat it. From Rome northward through Oneida. Lewis, and Jefferson Counties to Watertown, thence south westward twenty-two miles to Ellisburgh, and thence south by-westerly to this City-in all 170 miles-I think all the Grass I have seen-and the land is half covered with it-will average fully a tun and a half of cured Hay to the acre. The Pastures are likewise green and luxuriant. Potatoes never looked more vigorous. The rains of Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday last week (we had a short, violent shower and a severe gale at Water town on Friday evening, but earlier and less vehement than the thunderstorm in the Mohawk valley) have supplied all that was wanted to ensure a bountiful harvest. Wheat, Rye and Grass need no more rain, and are sure to be heavy; Corn. Oats and Potatoes can do with very little more, and without any for the next fortnight. I think I never saw, this side of the Ohio, Corn looking uniformly so well as it does through the western half of Jef ferson County, especially in Ellisburgh. The eastern half of Oswego County seems to have had less rain and to be under inferior cultivation, though even here there is much good Grain and better Grass, while the Dairies are doing excellently. I examined at the late Col. Meacham's 'Agricultural Hall' the finest cheeses I ever saw in my life-I think not less than a hundred, weighing from 120 to 140 lbs. each. I believe this year's Dairy Produce throughout Northern New-York will be twenty five per cent larger than ever before.

Jefferson is a County of extraordinary resources The Black River through nearly its whole length dashes and foams over a bed of limestone, falling twenty to thirty feet per mile, its narrow, squaresided channel being cut through the solid limestone and reaching down but a few feet from the surface, so as to afford more water power at less coat than I ever saw elsewhere. I am confident this one river and its tributaries afford power adequate to the spinning and weaving of all the Cotton, Flax and Wool grown in the United States. In the West part of the County Sandy Creek pours in like manner over a bed of limestone, affording a continual water-power from its sources to the Lake. Add to these an abundance of fine Timber with Iron Ore in the south-east and Lime almost everywhere, and you will not doubt that this single County could easily employ and sustain a population of hundreds of thousands.

Watertown, the County seat, is a village of fire to six thousand inhabitants, with ample waterpower to employ ten times as many, a very productive vicinity, an active and intelligent body of mechanics, and three spirited and effective Weekly Newspapers, all (I believe) well supported. 'The Northern Journal' (Whig) is quite profitable, and richly deserves to be. A good part of the business portion of the town was burnt last year, but has been rebuilt in better style, and the town is a gainer by the conflagration, though some individuals

were great losers. The best thing I saw in Watertown was the ed in this kind by the seductive confessions of turn out of two thousand people on a wild, stormy night to hear a dry talk on Temperance; the next hest was a new 'Portable Steam Hogine' invent ted and manufactured here by Hoard & Bradford and sold (including Beiler and all fixtures) at these rates: Haif a horse-power \$75; one-horse \$100; two-horse \$160; three-horse \$225; four horse \$300 The two borse engine I examined was running a Napier power-press briskly while burning about as much fuel as a common kitchen-range. Certainly, a tun of pea coal would amply suffice to run it a fortnight night and day, or a month ten hours per day. The time must be at hand when every thrifty farmer, with nearly every mechanic, will have such an engine of his own, and chopping straw, turning grindstone, churning, chopping wood, threshing, &c. will have ceased to be a manual and become a mechanical operation-Printing (press work) by hand must rapidly disappear before the approach of this engine, which will be running on wheels and driving a scythe before it or drawing a plow behind it within five years. We have hardly begun to use steam as

> -But I must close, with thanks to the many friends who made my journey through the North a continual pleasure. Their region has recently brought itself into day light by its liberal construction of Plank Roads, (though the stages which traverse them are in the main unreasonably slow;) and soon a Railroad from Rome to Watertown and Cape Vincent, intersected at Ellisburgh by another from Sackett's Harbor, will bring the entire Black River Country within twelve to fifteen hours of the Commercial Emporium. From Cape Vincent to Ogdensburgh is a link which will not long be wanting, and then all Northern New York, except its rocky and mountainous center, will be as accessible as Vermont or New Hampshire. Theo, in spite of its rugged climate, will this be widely known and admired as one of the most productive and healthful portions of our magnificent State.

> -I stay here to attend the Free School Conven. tion to-morrow and the Temperance Convention at Oswego next day; after which I shall hasten homeward.

The Mysterious Knockings Again. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sin: About the 25th of last March I went to the City of Rochester to transact business, and while there heard much said conterning "The Mysteri ous Knockings;" and more to gratify curiosity than from any other motive, I visited the family where these strange phenomena were said to transpire. What purported to be the spirit of my mother, who died more than thirty years ago, told me how long it was since she died, how old she was at her decease, the day of the month, and the month that she expired, and her Christian name .-I then inquired whether the spirits of my other departed friends were present, and the answer was that they were. I requested each relative in the spirit-world to rap: seven distinct knocks followed, and each sound different from the others. This number corresponded to the number of near rela-tives that I had lost. Ten or twelve other inter-regatories were correctly responded to except one, which was not accurate. Though I had never be which was not accurate. Though I had never be fore seen any one of the many persons at that time in the house, yet I thought it possible that if the girls, about whose persons these manifestations take place, had the rapping under their direction, that they might by some strange coance have guessed out the answers, and that it is was effected by some unseen machinery, that anchinery must either be attached to the house or to their persons. To test this the young ladies went out of the house, where the noise was heard as distinctly as in it, but the sound was unlike the sound institle the building. I then opened a door in the dwelling to see that no person was near but the aybils, toney at noting about two feet from it, and the rapping see that no person was near but the Ayons, they attaiding about two feet from it, and the rapping was load on the coor above mer and having my hard upon it, I plainly felt the concussion when the snoking went off. What chance there was for machinery to make the noise, either in the house or about the persons of the young women, the reader care judge. I then, with the girls and a young man, as immate of the house, passed into a room in which I had not before been. It was about 4 o clock P.M. The sportment was light, as the sun shone please sportment was light, as the sun shone pleas touth of a minute the table moved at least one feet. The movement was quick and decided. I repeated the request, and it removed again an equal distance. I then made the request the third time, and again it moved as before. I drew but the drawer to see if I could find machinery, and looked at the table legs and the carpet underseath, and if there was machinery there, I was not able to find a trace of it. I went away convinced that what had before appeared to me much like a nice plump humbug, deserved investigation by the best minds among us. C. SMITH. Newport, N. Y. July 9, 1850.

Minnesota-The Falls of St. Anthony. respondence of The Tribune.
FALLS OF ST ANTHONY, Mirnesots, June, 1859. A few years ago this was a locality seldom visited by the pale face, but now this whole region of country is in a transition state; the trowel, hammer and spade are in great demand; the whoop of the savage and the sound of the piano here mingle with the roar of the Falls of St. Anthony-Minnesota is a compound word mini, and setak taken from the Saux Indian language; the word mini means water, and the second, sotak, mudiy. In 1680 Father Hennepin visited the Falls of St Anthony, which be named after St. Anthony, of Padua, the Patron Saint of his expedition. Lake Pepin was called by him the Lake of Tears. It was at this Lake the savage captors consulted about the fate of their prisoners, and those who were in favor of murdering them, cried all night in order to induce their companions, by their tears, to consent to their death. The river at these Falls is 627 yards in width, and is divided into two unequal channels by Cataract Island, which extends several rods above and below the Falls, and is about 100 yards wide, on which Capt. Smith, the popular commander of the steamer Nominee, with a pleasure party took a pic-nic lunch, while your correspondent was engaged in viewing the surrounding curiosities, and laving his feet in the waters of the Falls. Cataract Island is an elevated and rocky spot, covered with trees and shrubbery. The rapids commence many rods above the perpendicular Falls, the water running and boiling with dicular Falls, the water running and boiling with great violence whenever it meets a rock or other obstruction; reaching the range of the cataract, it precipitates itself from a perpendicular hight of 161 feet. Such a large volume of water falling that distance would naturally produce emotions of grandeur in the mind of the beholder. Here the effect is increased by the air of desolution and widerent violence, which the reserve server. evidence of violence which he scenery presents. The falls are called by the Chippewas Raroslitook, or Severed Rock and by the Shoux, Rara from Irwin, to laugh. There is an immense water power here, which is in successful use; two saws alone, here, which is in successful use; two saws alone, at the lowest estimate, cut 13,000 feet of boards daily. A very large and commodious hotel is just completed, and in every direction that the eye can turn dwelling bouses are rapidly going up, and improvements rapidly advancing. The country, we think, is somewhat overrated, and yet it ever must be an important region of Uncle Sam's domain, and for a pleasure and health seeking jaunt, with such a excellent steamer as the Nomines. an excellent steamer as the Nominee, manned by Capt. Smith and his courteous assistant, Mr. Mait

land, and young Smith, first and second Clerk, to gether with the romance of the excursion, it holds

out more rational inducements than all the Sarato-gas in upper tendom. If the invalid would speed his money in a journey to this place instead of wasting it in nostrums and quack medicines, he

would realize much more of an equivalent in return. The steamer Nominee leaves Galena every Me aday noon for St. Paul, eight miles from here, and returns the same week.

The city of Saint Anthony, which is laid out on the Cata side of the Mississippi, directly opposite the Oatavact, is a beautiful to write. A handsome elevated prairie, with a gentle inclination toward the river bank, and of sufficient width for parallel streets, extends up and do wn the river. In the rear of this, another bank of table land awells up, forming a beautiful and elevated platform. Lets are so do by the proprietor with a clause in the deed prohibiting the sale of intoxic-stag liquors on the premises. The inhabitants are generally from the State of Maine, and form an enterprising population. Every thing here is on the "go ahead" principle. Mr. Pattison & here a superior livery stable at St. Paul, for the accommodation of purities and incividuals. Your correspondent was agreeably disappointed in this respect. He did not expect to find carriages and horses here that would do house to the avenues of New York. Above the Falls here there is a stoamboat, which is a business that it is a business of the avenues of New York. Above the Falls here there is a stoamboat, which is a business of the avenues of New York. Above the Sunk Rapids a distance of 30 miles, which is a business the sunk of the avenues of New York. Above the first would be considered to the sunk of pattonic first contracts. Sunk Repids a distance of 90 miles, which riosity: It is a ministene fact simile of Fulto two accomptive engines for propelling power, no cable, and the frame-work of a small steamer, con-stitutes said craft. It, however, answers an exect interes said craft. It, however, answers an execution to propose for lambering, and performs the day rapidly and well. The Winnebago Indians are moving in considerable numbers from their old homes to Crow Wing river, their destination. The impediments which the Fur Company and their agents have thrown in the way of their removal by Mr. Rice, who has the content for Grant and the state of the by Mr. Rice, who has the contract from Government, is highly consurable, and meets here with marked disapprobation. Gov. Ramany is very active in his efforts to secure amity and peace between the Sioux and Chippewa tribes, who are deadly enemies to each other. A council of said tribes under the mediation of Gov. Raman was tribes, under the mediation of Gov. Ramery, was held a few days since at fort Snelling, a few from here, when an armistice was agreed to until they could bear from their Great Father at Wash-ington. The Sioux Indians are a very bloodthirsty and ferocious tribe. "Hole-in-the-day," the Chief of the Chippewas, is quite an orator, and is em-phatically a Lion whenever in town. His features are mild and expressive. are mild and expressive.

Your correspondent has a number of communica

tions from Lake St. Croix, and other parts of thi interesting region of country, for your about if acceptable. More anon. BUCKETE,

Crops in Pennsylvania.

Lewiston, Midlin Co. Pa. Saturday, July 6, 1830. To the Editor of The Tribune: Our farmers throughout this State, not with standing the drought by which they have been visited during the month of June, are reaping a bountiful barvest both of Wheat and Rye. The grass crop was also good, but the oats will be very short. The weather here has been exceedingly dry since the first of Jone, which, while favorable for gather-

ing the grain and bay, has been very injurious to the arcond crop of grass, the clover, as I am in-formed not having started since the first cutting. The less of this coop though, is of little moment ex-cept for the value of the seed. These remarks will apply more particularly to the eastern part of Pensylvania. Respectfully yours. Hon. John H. HARMANSON -We have heard

from various sources, within the last few days, that the health of this gentleman is so much im-paired by his residence in Washington, that an impaired by his residence in washington that an immediate change of climate is deemed indispensably necessary by his physicians. We have heard it confidently resign his seat in Congress, the proper discharge of his official duties being rendered impossible, by protracted and increasing bodily indimity.

[Saton Rouge (La.) Gazeite.

## GENERAL NUTTUES

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Fub-liahers, Clinton Itali, 131 Nassau-st near the Park

Phonographic Publications of all sorts by horrews & Boyle, published and for same of personal state of the per

Dr. Shew's Water-Cure Institution, corner Twelfth at and University-place. m9 if

I. Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment is now in its sixin year of successful operation,
For information address

Jy8 im\*

N. BEDORTHA, N. D.

Dr. Haughton's Water Oure Establish-ment,-No 5, West Eleventh errost, three doors from Econdway.

Broadway.

1918 in 191 Water-Cure Institutes-City and Coun-

17).—D. Tasil, conclives patients at its commoditors only sushibament, i5 Latght-st and at Oyare Bay, L. I. Com-minication carry between these places by seambout and rations. General practice attended to. Consultations \$5, je27 in:

with all accelerated the United States. General office, 163
White a month of the United States. General office, 163
Visitors in New Yors who are accessioned to transacting matrices with the O'Ricity Lines to any section of the C. Lico States, will first it their is barest to leave their dispatches at this office, to insure prompt and correct transactions of the C. Lico States will first in their its barest to leave their dispatches at this office, to insure prompt and correct transactions.

Naw-Yoak, July 18, 1850.

Let alse Frescent and of regret for the memory of the case Frescent and of regret for his death, so much to see deported by the whole country, the Public Offices of the Intel States in this district, will be closed during the socie of Saturday, the lath inst.

The several departments of the Custom House will be usen from 9 to 1 of clock, only, for the transaction of indistributions.

The flags of the public buildings will be hotsted at helf

The Albany Dutchman.—This popular journal will commence this week, the publication of a most exciting Novelette, by "Faulkasbridge," the most apiritied writer of the day. Whilesele Alents, Dexraga & Sao, 43 Ann at New York.

To Bosa Bukers.—The Operative Sakers' Union House of Cali Resamp Room and Library, is now open at 127 Grand-at daily, from 6 AM ulls PM and or Sandays from 5 to 9, and a keeper is always in attendance to give every facility to Bosses, from city or country, either visiting or writing to the House for men.

LEWIS HALBAUER, Keeper.

JOHN Z. RENNE, Free!

JAS. BOBERTSON, Rec. Sec. 1022 ImD4:10

PALE ROBERTON, ROC. Sec.

Professor of the grading, masor ry, bridging, superstructure, laying the track and fench g the Canandaigua and Corolog Raimoud leading from Canandaigua to the Chemunor Raimoud leading from Canandaigua, until the 25th day of July.

Professor and plaze can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Canandaigua, after the 20th inst. This Road is about 45 miles in length—is divided into sections of one mile each.

Blue will be received on single sections or for several united.

Canandaigua, July 5, 1850.

JOHN S. KING & C.J.

Canandaigua, July 5, 1850.

The Notice.— The subscribers to the capital stock of the Paterson and Hackenses it Railroad Company are requested to meet at Peter Archdescon's Hotel, in Paterson, on the 17th day of July next, for the purpose of chaosing seven Directors. The Poils will be open from 10 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock F.M.—Paterson, June 19, 1838.

C. S. VANWAGONER, D. K. ALLEN,
J. CHADWICK, CHRISTOPER COLT,
P. MAGINNIS, JOHN ACKERMAN, Jr.
HENRY H. VOORHEES, Jr. Commissioners.

Hudson River Water Cure Establishment, at Tarrytown, with every convenient and the convenient of the c ment, at Tarrytown, with every convenience for treatment, will be completed for the reception of patients by the 15th of July next. For terms, apply 10

Tarrytown, June 25, 1850.

Tarrytown, June 25, 1850.

Wigs and Toupees.—BATCHRLOR's celebrated Wig Factory is at 4 Walled, where at all times can be found the largest assortment in the city. Evangers and citizens should call and judge for themselves before purchasing chowbers. Harchelor's nawly invented Wigs obtained a cityour media at the Fair of the American leading. Gopy the address.

Removal.—Failif East. Professor of Maste and teacher of the Sorhm and other futes and the guilar, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to 597 Broadway, near Waltor-that he New-York.

DEAF PERSONS.—The powers of Hearing resourced, and the various distressing noises and unpleasant discharges of the east removed in a short time without risk or paid, at Dr. LUTENER'S Ear lubrimary, 28 Broadway, and 24 Warren-at. Open daily, except Sundays, from tuntly 2 Consultation fee, by letter or otherwise, 41. Unpaid letters refineed.

paid letters wheed.

TO CANDILE MAKEEN.—The american respectively informs the trade that they can be supplied with cardie-mily informs the trade that they can be supplied with cardie-moulds for making stearine, sporm, adamanine and tallow candies, warranted to be of the vary best quality and work manning, at the lowest possible prices. References given to some of the first bouses in New-York.

Jel 2 Im
W. WEBB, cor. Allee and Houston starting the control of the proposed.

\$11,000 TO LOAN at 7 per cent on improved if NESMITH & Co. 50 Fine-st.

FOR BALE—One second hand Adams Fower Fress In good order, size of plates 2427 inches. and if

CHAIN CABLES A large satertment of English preved, from 3-8 to 17-8 inches For sale by MZ GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 150 South-st.

WANIS

V. ANTED-100 agonts to convass for a new work just by pridicated. Also for a variety of pictorial, popular and sarely works. As great inducements are offered and a large wages can be made as along which established to the country. Call or address, post past, "The American Family Folderships Exablishment," I a Nasset, up stairs, first door.

INGERS WANTED—Is a church in Soath Brook

Syn—One good beam singer, who is capable of taking
the charge of a mail caou. Also, one good soprano singer.

Persons realitie in South discussive preferred. Address
Box 2 190 N. Y. Pust Office.

\$85.000 to my par or the country.

\$85.000 FO LOAN at 6 per cent interest of the in this city or Brook ve. It will be loaned out in some one in a policy of the cent applicants. Apply to

By 11 w A J. BLEFECKER, Acceloneer, 7 Broades.

\$15 REWARD - Lost, while riding in the New-STO York and Harlem cars, Croton Failstram, leaving frew York at 45 of clock, Monday aftenous, July 8, a blead morocco pocked waits concating 851 in bear a bits of vari-ous den minations, on different banks, unpressed to have files out of the pocket shows Fuckshop depth. Wanness will return said pocket-book and money the subservoer, or to J.S. HALL, Monta Kisco Station or to Mr. ERI-NINGS, conductor of the Groton Fails treat, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses.

NATHAN FISH, New-Castle, Westchester Co. July 9, 18 to. by to ac-

BURGH—One competent to take the entire charges a store, and can being it doubted that monthle as to charge ter, or publish, acc may hear of a good a mation by at free ling W. F. perspate, box W. this office.

BUARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY. ARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.

The eliberibes having concended to take b randers again this Summer, would take this method of calling the amendon of those evisiting to stend a few weeks at one of the most beautiful places on the Hudson River, within two hours distance of the city by Hudson River Ratiroad, or three hours and a half by dealer Coummus, which place daily between Conwall and New York. For particular inquire of BELKNAP & GRIGGS, 22 Washington-st.

No liw\*

DOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few fem is Dean be accommodated with board a short distance from Glon Cove, L. I. The house is smaared by the sea shore convenient for bashing, salling, &c., the rooms are large and sity, the surrounding wasaand drive are unsurpassed even in that delightful region For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCK, S. Carmine st. 1991.

D GARD IN WILLIAMS BURGH.—One or two gentlement can be accommonated with pleasant rooms and breakfast and tea in a private family. 36 First-st one minute's wait from the Peck slip Perry. Bost can sensy five minutes. Location very desirable; bosses fares the water, commanding a fine view of Brooklyu, New York, East River, &c &c.

[199] Im\*

Deat River, &c &c.

Death Brown, New York, 199 in:

Beans can be recommodated with good board and approximate of the most destrable cuturity places as used within helf a mile of the Martiner road and bordeling on the Croton Lake. For further particulars inquire of W. E. WOOD, 248 Bowery.

BOAKD —A gentleman and his lady, or two single by a nitement, cambe pleasantly accommodated in a private family. Recomm furnished or unformished—second story. Apply at 149 Wooster, at near Houston-at, stage route, is 11.5.

DOARD REDUCED—At the private Massion House D51 Greenwich-st. Gentlemen with single beds and ngst, after rooms, 82 50 per week, day boarders, 82 per week; transient boarders, 50 cents per day. Baths grads, jess jar-

BUARDING-Two facility rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at 77 Murray-at. j.10 32\*

COUNTRY BOARD—At Usion Hill, New-Jersey, Country, State of the Country of the Cou

CENTLEBEN AND THERE WIVE and sin-come, with board, in a desirable incention, be and re-way. Andress "East Broad" av. "Tribune Office jul 30"

Rooms To LisT-Very desirable, erry and present board, may be had by applying at 98 Franklin at a few drors weat of Broadway.

## SUMMER RETREATS.

BOARD AT THE HIGHLANDS

BOARD AT THE HIGHLANDS.

THE subscriber, from the importunities of his friends, and contrary to his original intention, has opesed his manaion at the Highlands for the accommodation of families and single gentiemee, during the season. The flows possesses all the advantages of a genteel retreat is the summer, having an uninterrupted view of the occas, where every ship bound in and out of the city, may be seen, and where hunding grounds and fishing, with pleasure boats for excursions are adjoining and at hand. The rooms are in the best order for comfort, and the proprietor can accommodate 80 to 100 boarders—and where it distinctly subscribed that if it should at any time be full, to prevent disappointment due notice will be given to the public. Highlands, July 6, 1850. WILLIAM JONES, 199 2w.\* Proprietor of the Neversian House.

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS—COLUMBIA I HALL—This Hotel has been greatly enlarged by an immerst wing, making its entire length about 500 feet, and capable of accommodating 500 visitors. A very large number of rooms are taken for the season by families; and prehaps no place combines so many attractions for health and pleasure.

pleasure.

By taking the morning cars by the New-Haven and Housetonic Railroad, or Hudson River Railroad, via Haven con, passengers arrive at the Springs at 54 o'clock man afternoon. Fare through only \$2 50

THE SALISBURY HOUSE, attracted in the center of Salisbury, Conn. is now open for the recognized boarders, by the day, week or menth. Being in the viceity of Lakes Wentecoponne. Washanding and Washaws; Housafd many other points of inserest, the location is consistent very desirable, and it will be the constant endeavor of the proprietor, to render the sujerur of visitors pleasant and agreeable.

13.6 2w\* HENRY S. NOATON. POWELTON HOUSE N WBURGH.

POWELTON HOUSE N WBURGH.

THE PROPRIETOR of this favorin and sgroothie place of Summer reacrt takes pleasure in calling the attention of the New York public to the fact this te be now prepared for the exception and antertainment of either transient or permanent boarders. The high estimation is which his boarse is being the families which have spenithe Summer months there, he is sure will render an extended nodes of the superior attractions, in point of location, among drives, &c unaccessery. In this particular it has no equal on the Hadson River. The larder, as hereafter, which is supplied with every deficacy the markets afford. In addition for former facilities for reaching Newhorth by standings, there are five trains of care passing daily either way from New-York and Albany. Early application should be make for a selection of rooms.

LEBANON SPRINGS

(via Hudson.)—The shortest and lenst expensive routs to these celebrated places is by the Hudson River Railroud and steamhouts to Hudson; thence by the Hudson Railroud and steamhouts to Hudson; thence by the Hudson Railroud and stage (through Basker City) to the Springs. Farsengers from New-York by the morning trots and boats may arrive at the Springs at 5 P. M. of the same day. Passengers by the evening train and boats from New-York may reach the Springs to he next morning at 94 o'clock.

Farse from Hudson to the Springs at 32.

J. T. WAFERMAN, Sap's.

WASHING MADE EASY.

HOW TO WASH CLOTHES.

Without Labor.

THE BEST SYSTEM IN THIS WORLD requires no machines, pounders, rubbers, acids or other injurious articles. Instructions are plain, studies change and cas is had accordance in the sent by main at alle in possage. Thousand are sent every month. Fets only \$1 per copy. Gasards are sent every month. Fets only \$1 per copy. Go send to MADAME SEAVELT, Palent Leondress, \$5 and 41 second floor; New-York. jyl lmM W&FA

PRENCE EGARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

—Maidame HIX has removed her French and English Sourching and Day School from a Carroll-place but it Mark-splace near First-ax. The new location is near and airy, with a large garden, and the huese, a dome new title every modern convenience. Sin hurse behaving daughters for whom they destine a shorough first-clase advantant in all branches, to cell and example for the statimentals. She has had committed to her careful daughters of many of the leading families of talk day gan refer to all.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.—A superior seek, manufactured and for sale by the Neperham office 185 Water-st. [s22 Smead\*] RUSSFILL & STEE

RAGE, ROPES, and all ainds of paper manufects
ors' materials bought and soid on liberal terms by
al? GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 152 and 150 Souther